

LABOR CLARION

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Labor Legislative Matters at State Capital

With the force of a blitzkrieg, the Senate labor committee rode roughshod last week over the protests of every branch of organized labor and reported out with a "do pass" recommendation a series of Associated Farmer bills which, if enacted, would force labor to handle "hot cargo," outlaw the secondary boycott, and make illegal the closed shop contract.

Vote on the bills by the committee was taken in secret session, despite the protest of Senator Shelley of San Francisco who declared that the public was entitled to know the vote of each senator on each bill.

Unions Must Be Alert

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who marshalled a large delegation of labor representations in opposition to the bills, said that organized labor's best chance of killing the Associated Farmer bills was in the Assembly, or in case of failure there, through veto by Governor Olson. "Every union in California," he said, "must promptly inform the assemblyman and senator from its district of its opposition to this legislation. We must make it plain to the legislators," he added, "that labor-baiting is an unhealthy occupation for men who expect to remain in political office." The numbers of the bills against which protest should be made are:

"Hot Cargo" and Closed Shop

S.B. 877 (by Senators Rich, Gordon and Hays), which undertakes to force labor to handle "hot cargo" and makes unlawful the secondary boycott. This bill passed the Senate labor committee with an 8 to 1 vote, and was given passage by the Senate on Tuesday. Assemblymen Millington and Phillips have introduced an identical bill in the Assembly, A.B. 1666, which has not as yet been heard in committee.

S.B. 974 (by Senators Hays, Brown, Rich and Gordon) outlaws the closed shop. It passed the Senate labor committee by a 6 to 3 vote. Assemblyman Kellems of Los Angeles has introduced a similar bill in the Assembly, A.B. 1560, which has yet to be heard in committee.

Contract Enforcement

S.B. 975 (by Senators Hays, Brown, Rich and Gordon), which provides that collective bargaining contracts shall be enforceable in court, and makes illegal any attempt to induce or cause a violation of the contract. Under this bill the contracts of "company unions" are protected, and its provisions about inducing or causing a violation are so broad that persons commenting adversely about a contract may be haled into court as law violators. This bill passed the Senate labor committee by an 8 to 1 vote, and was given passage by the Senate on Tuesday. A similar bill, A.B. 1557, by Assemblyman Lyon of Los Angeles has been introduced in the Assembly, but has not been heard in committee.

S.B. 976 (by Hays, Brown, Rich and Gordon) passed the Senate labor committee by a 6 to 3 vote. This bill proposes to amend the Labor Code to strike out the language which states that employees must have complete freedom to organize without interference from employers, and replaces it with the wording "coercion from any source," which would outlaw the organizational picket line. It also defines labor organization so that company unions would be protected. A.B. 1559, by Assemblyman Kellems of

Los Angeles, is similar, and has yet to be heard in the Assembly committee.

Three other bills heard the same day by the Senate labor committee were either tabled or held in committee for future action.

Labor Relations Proposals

S.B. 141 (by Senator Shelley), which proposed the enactment of a State Wagner Act, was killed in committee after spokesmen for the Associated Farmers and the Industrial Association of San Francisco opposed it.

S.B. 1 (by Senator Biggar), which also dealt with labor relations, and provided for an unlimited hearing period before a strike could be put into effect, was held in committee without action. Labor opposed it, and when industry and the Associated Farmers failed to support it, the committee held up action.

Workmen's Compensation

S.B. 1258 (by Senator Foley) is sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor, and proposes to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, liberalizing its features and correcting abuses. This was likewise held in committee for future action.

In the public hearing on these bills, which preceded the closed session of the Senate labor committee, the Industrial Association of San Francisco joined hands with representatives of the Associated Farmers, the Farm Bureau Federation and America's Sixth Column in advocating passage of the bills to strangle labor.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, told the committee that as long as the constitution protected workingmen

Strike Authorized by Machinists of Bay Area

At a meeting in Scottish Rite hall, last Sunday, attended by 1700 members of the Machinists' Union, strike authorization was given to a negotiating committee which is endeavoring to formulate an agreement that would take the place of one which expires on April 1. It is understood that the interests of an approximate 36,000 workers are involved in the pending negotiations by the Machinists' representatives. The Pacific Coast Drydock Association and the California Metal Trades Association are the employer organizations affected, and included would be the plants (waterfront and "uptown") of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Union Iron Works, Western Pipe and Steel Company, General Engineering Company, Moore Drydock Company, Pacific Gear and Tool Works, United Engineering Company, American Can Company, and the Pacific Electric Company.

The union is seeking a wage increase from the present \$8, \$9 and \$10 per day to \$10 and \$11. It is also asking a signed agreement with the Bethlehem plant to replace the existing verbal understanding. An employer proposal is to reduce the present overtime rate, except on Sunday, from double time to time and one-half, which proposal has been rejected by the union.

The Machinists are members of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and in the event of their being unable to arrive at an agreement with the employers after the existing pact has expired the subject would in the natural course of proceedings come before the Metal Trades Council.

against involuntary servitude they would refuse to handle or work upon products produced under unfair labor conditions.

He was followed by Frank MacDonald, president of the State Building and Construction Trades Council, who related instances where employers had not hesitated to resort to the secondary boycott against labor. He cited the 1921 building trades strike, when employers who signed with the unions were refused materials.

Legal arguments against the bills were presented by Charles J. Janigian, attorney for the California State Federation of Labor. He gave examples where the Employers' Council of San Francisco had itself asked for the closed shop because it aided stable labor relations.

Boycotting by Growers

Loleta Grande, vice-president of the Federation from Santa Barbara, told the committee of a boycott imposed by the growers during the current citrus strike against a grower who had signed with the union. "He was denied access to packing and processing facilities of the growers' association," she said.

Fred West, organizer for the State Federation of Labor, testified to growers' boycotts against unions in the Salinas lettuce strike and other agricultural areas.

The crux of the farmers' complaint, George Bobst, Federation vice-president from Napa, pointed out, was that they wanted the opportunity to sell without restriction in the high union wage market, while themselves operating non-union.

Protection for Industry

Testimony from Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council; Jack Reynolds of the Alameda Council, and Jack Leonard, business agent of the San Francisco Laborers' Union, showed that California industry had benefited from the secondary boycott and labor's refusal to handle "hot cargo." The only protection home industry has against competitors from sweatshop areas is labor's refusal to handle such products, they pointed out.

Speaking for the Teamsters' unions, which had been continually under attack by Associated Farmer spokesmen before the committee, Joseph Casey asserted that the Teamsters would never refuse to help their less fortunate brethren in the agricultural areas.

Presentation by Attorney

In the arguments for S.B. 1258, introduced by Senator Foley, Charles J. Janigian, attorney for the State Federation of Labor, showed how insurance carriers were twisting the Workmen's Compensation Act to the disadvantage of injured workers. He was followed by Jack Leonard, who presented to the committee an injured worker from his union, who, after two years of illness, wound up with virtually nothing in the final settlement, although he was totally disabled in his left hand.

Meanwhile in the Senate, a small group of pro-labor senators lost the fight to amend S.B. 180, the so-called "model anti-sabotage" bill sponsored by Attorney-General Earl Warren. It passed the Senate without change by a thumping majority, only Senators Kenney, Shelley, Foley, Carter and Swan voting against. Federation Secretary Vandeleur

(Continued on Page Two)

Legislative Subjects At the State Capital

(Continued from Page One)

that a spirited fight will be made in the Assembly to amend the bill so that labor's right to strike and picket will be protected, and if that fails, to have Governor Olson veto the bill.

"Experience Rating" Sought

The chief bill taken up in committee on the Assembly side of the Legislature last week was A.B. 560, by Assemblyman Earl Desmond of Sacramento. First hearing on the bill was held Tuesday night, March 18, with 1000 cannery workers and other labor representatives present.

"The purpose of this bill," Secretary Vandeleur declared, "is to so reduce unemployment insurance coverage and benefit payments that a large sum will be available for rebate to employers through experience rating." He added that the bill would eliminate from unemployment insurance 60,000 cannery workers, processing and packing plant workers, mechanics and teamsters now covered by the Act. "Other provisions of the Act would bar from unemployment insurance any worker who quit his job voluntarily, and still others would reduce the maximum benefit payments," he said.

The hearing Tuesday night was given over to employers' arguments in favor of the bill. Vincent Kenedy, representing the California Retailers' Association; Leon Levy, of Loeb & Loeb, a Hollywood law firm, and C. T. Blank, of the telephone company, spoke in favor of the bill. Another hearing was scheduled for Friday night, March 21, at which time organized labor is scheduled to be heard in opposition to the bill.

Extension of Jobless Insurance

On the calender for hearing this week is A.B. 267, introduced by Assemblyman Maloney, which would extend unemployment insurance coverage to establishments employing one or more. It was set for hearing Tuesday night, March 25, before the Assembly committee on unemployment.

Other actions of the legislature included action on A.B. 375, the newsboys' bill sponsored by the California Newspaper Publishers' Association, which was passed out of the Assembly labor and capital committee without recommendation.

A.B. 1545 (by Assemblyman Tenney), which purports to regulate the manner in which a union could discipline a member, was re-referred back to the author for amendment.

A.B. 1396 (by Assemblyman Sam L. Collins),

amending the Labor Code so that its provision of one day's rest in seven would not apply to those workers covered by the United States Code, was opposed by the California State Federation of Labor on the grounds that this provision was too precious to labor to have exceptions made, which would open the door to other groups to seek similar exception.

The committee on governmental efficiency and economy recommended adoption of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 34, which memorialized Congress to open the marine hospitals to fishermen. It was introduced by Assemblymen George D. Collins, Massion, Gallagher, Russell, Thomas, Meehan, Pelletier, Cooke, O'Day and Michael J. Burns.

OREGON JOBLESS DECREASE

State and federal statistical experts report that a 50 per cent reduction in the number of unemployed workers in Oregon has occurred during the last year. A year ago the Oregon unemployed numbered 55,000. Now, according to the report, there are 32,000 unemployed, including workers who have jobs on W.P.A. projects and other federal works.

Green Approves Mediation Board

Establishment of the National Defense Mediation Board by President Roosevelt met with the approval of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who termed the President's move "an important and constructive step toward promotion" of peace in defense industries.

"The President," Green added, "has appointed distinguished men to serve on this Board, men of long training and experience in the field of industrial-labor relations. I believe that the personnel of this Board is a guarantee to the public of effective service."

"The American Federation of Labor, which favored the creation of the National Defense Mediation Board from the outset, pledges to it the full co-operation of its entire organization in the furtherance of industrial peace and stability."

Gallagher in U. S. Service

Andrew J. Gallagher has been appointed a conciliator for the U. S. Department of Labor on the Pacific Coast. The announcement was made this week by Director Steelman of the conciliation service, following official confirmation of the appointment by Secretary of Labor Perkins. Gallagher had recently been called to Washington for a conference with government labor officials.

The new appointee is receiving the congratulations of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the labor, civic and fraternal life of San Francisco and the State. He is a member of the Photo-Engravers' Union and a veteran in the labor movement. He is both a former president and secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, has twice represented the State Federation of Labor in conventions of the A.F.L., and has served in numerous other capacities in the field of labor. His sympathetic understanding of labor's cause and its problems is unquestioned, as is likewise his courage and ability to express his convictions. He has long been prominent in business and civic activities, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors for many years.

Trial of B.E.W. Members Opens in New York City

In what promises to be a celebrated case in labor history, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and fifteen other officers and members of the union have gone on trial on an omnibus indictment charging them with "riot, assault, malicious mischief, unlawful assembly" in the course of a picketing demonstration in a strike which the union is now conducting against the Triangle Conduit and Cable Company, Glendale, a New York City suburb.

Inception of Case

The Triangle strike was called August 1 of last year when the company refused to renew its contract for the coming year. The union is asking 80 cents an hour basic minimum wage, 17 cents an hour increase for all men earning more than the minimum, a union shop and a thirty-five-hour week.

The charges against the union officers and members grew out of a mass picketing demonstration on September 24 in which armed guards, private detectives and thugs employed by the Triangle company assaulted union pickets. Carl Roth, a member of Local 3, died during the clash.

State Challenges Jurors

Despite frequent statements by Assistant District Attorney Albert Short, who is trying the case for "the people," that this is not a labor case, all prospective jurors who admitted any sympathy for labor unions were summarily challenged by the District Attorney.

One prospective juror, Edwin B. Corbett, a paint store manager, was accepted by defense counsel, although he admitted that he had definite prejudices against unions and particularly against labor leaders. Corbett made his declaration of prejudice under questioning by Louis Waldman, chief of the defense counsel.

Juror Admits Prejudice

"I have prejudices against labor unions," Corbett said. "I used to belong to a union. I think all labor leaders are not honest with their members."

Judge James W. Bailey, who is presiding at the trial, looked expectantly at Waldman as if waiting for him to ask for the talesman to be excused for cause. Waldman, however, whispered with Van Arsdale and consulted with other defense lawyers.

Then he asked Corbett: "If in this case it is shown that the leaders of this union are honest with their members and are ready to go down the line with them, would you change your opinion?"

"Certainly I would," answered Corbett.

"Acceptable to the defense," said Waldman.

Observers were said to have been impressed with the union's willingness to submit its honesty and law-abiding character to a juror who admittedly holds anti-union prejudices.

ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW WON

Rejoicing representatives of union labor in New Jersey witnessed signing by Governor Charles Edison of the bill curbing chancery court injunctions in industrial disputes. The State Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations fought for the measure for 28 years. The Governor used thirty-five pens in writing his signature; some to write only part of a letter, one just to dot the "i" in Edison. The labor men were given the pens as souvenirs.

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State Senate Approves Two Anti-Labor Measures

The reactionary Senate of California last Tuesday adopted two anti-labor bills and sent them to the Assembly for concurrence, in which body the forces of labor and of liberal-minded citizens in general intend to continue the battle against such legislation, and in an atmosphere where hysteria and plain bias against labor is expected to prove less predominant.

One of the measures passed by the Senate is the Gordon bill, declaring "hot cargo" and the "secondary boycott" to be unlawful. The other is the Hays bill, providing that a collective bargaining agreement shall be enforceable in the courts, and giving the right to either side of a union-employer contract to sue for damages or to ask for injunctive relief in case of non-compliance.

Amendments Voted Down

The senators turned down proposed amendments, and passed the Gordon bill by a vote of 35 to 5. The "no" votes came from Senators Shelley of San Francisco, Kenny of Los Angeles, Carter of Redding, Foley of San Jose and Swan of Sacramento. Senators from interior northern California led the battle for passage of the measure.

Senator Shelley was reported in the news dispatches as having led the fight against the two bills, and making his major effort against the Gordon measure, which would in effect nullify the recent State Supreme Court decision affirming the right of secondary boycott.

Refuse to Include Employers

In the course of his argument, Shelley warned that the agitation in some quarters in favor of a unicameral legislature would be given impetus by the hostile attitude now being exhibited in the Senate toward labor and its long-recognized rights. He also offered the amendments to the bill, one of which would have made it apply to employers "or combinations or associations of employers." These were voted down, 21 to 14.

In arguing for his amendments, Shelley said, in part: "If you are sincere about this thing, vote for these amendments and prevent employers from engaging in secondary boycotts. These amendments would make it unlawful, for an example, for a group of employers or material dealers to cut off supplies from some employer who refused to go along with them in labor matters."

"Red" Domination Charged

Speaking over radio station WEVD, Mark Starr, vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, urged members to support revocation of the charters of Locals 5 and 537, New York City, which has been asked by the Federation's executive council on the ground that the two locals are dominated by communists. The executive board has also asked the same action against a Philadelphia local. The matter is now before a nationwide referendum. In his address Starr declared:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Teachers has slowly and painfully been compelled by the weight of evidence accumulated over many years of sad experience to recommend revocation of the charters of Local 5 and Local 537. A houseclean-

ing by revocation is absolutely necessary to give free teacher unionism a chance in this city and to enable the A.F.T. to organize the teachers of the nation."

Starr asserted that Local 5 had been guilty of practices detrimental to democracy in education because of its control by an outside party caucus. Evidence of this was to be found in the 100 per cent correlation between the policies of Local 5 and its journal and the Stalinist party line, with all the deviations and turns of the latter. Despite the retention of democratic forms by Local 5, its spirit had been ignored, he charged.

New Home for Detroit Labor

The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor has purchased the Colony Club, once a downtown gathering place of society women.

Frank X. Martel, federation secretary, said that the building will become the finest labor temple in America. The big ballroom, ornate tea-dance rooms and paneled library will be reconditioned at once and in a few weeks the unions will move into the rooms, unused for eight years.

Construction of the \$600,000 seven-story steel and brick building was begun in 1928. Then came the depression and by 1933 it had become a burden to the members. Furnishings worth \$125,000 were auctioned off in 1935. The state foreclosed the property for unpaid taxes and sold it at a "scavenger" sale to the labor federation, which has ten years to pay for it.

Demand for Peace Views

Opening the quarterly meeting of the New England Council at Providence, R. I., Ralph E. Flanders, president, demanded a clearcut "statement of post-war purposes" from the British Government if the United States is to "wage the present conflict with whole-hearted faith and energy."

Flanders asked an immediate declaration by the United States, as well as Great Britain, of how they proposed to use their vast powers in the period following the war.

"We are faced with an emergency which is going to determine for good or for ill the life of citizens of this country for generations to come. All the nation's human groups and business activities are now nearing the point of sacrifice. The question is: What is this sacrifice being asked for?"

He warned that unless proper relationships for the future were planned between agriculture, labor, business and government "the things we do in the process of arming, the institutions we set up, the habits of mind into which we allow ourselves to fall, may yet destroy within our boundaries the institutions we are seeking to preserve outside those boundaries."

The transition from a high level of wartime production to a corresponding peacetime production was not impossible, if properly planned, he contended.

The Chinese name for San Francisco is "Gold Mountain."

Advertisers Deserting Non-Union Publications

At a recent regular meeting of the Organization Committee of Chicago Printing Trades Unions, H. W. Matheson, executive secretary, reported that more than 15 per cent of the advertisers in the non-union "Time" and "Life" magazines have removed their advertising since the nation-wide campaign was started against those publications. He also informed the committee that the drive to cut down the circulation of "Time" and "Life" was meeting with wonderful success.

"Time" and "Life" are printed by the union-hating R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. (Lakeside Press), Chicago, against whom a nation-wide campaign is also in progress. The anti-Donnelley campaign has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor as well as state federations of labor, and both of the above-named publications are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council.

In an effort to excuse their patronage of the non-union Donnelley concern the publishers of "Time" and "Life" are spreading misinformation to the effect that there is no union printing office properly equipped to produce their publications. The unions contend that there are a number of union houses throughout the country that are better equipped than Donnelley to handle the publications.

"Newsweek," "United States News," "The New Republic," and "The Nation" are union-printed magazines and they have features similar to "Time." "Click," "Friday," "Look" and "Pic" are also union-printed and they have features similar to "Life." If your doctor, dentist, barber or other acquaintances are patronizing "Time" and "Life," ask them to switch to any of the union magazines named above.

The Organization Committee of Chicago Printing Trades Unions, 130 North Wells street, Chicago, will be pleased to send a supply of Circular No. 57 for distribution among your acquaintances. The circular exposes "Time" and "Life" as well as the Donnelley concern for what they are. How many can you use?

DIESELS IN FREIGHT SERVICE

First use of the Diesel locomotive for freight service is being made on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Pleased with an electro-motive Diesel locomotive in mainline freight hauling, the Santa Fe has ordered two more, also for freight service.

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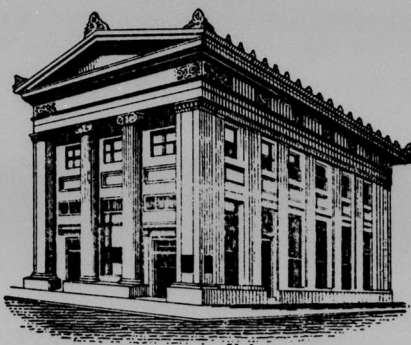
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Planning Start Made

Labor's insistence on the need of planning now to avert mass unemployment and economic collapse at the end of the defense program is bearing fruit. Planning has become a matter of lively discussion and there are signs the nation is convinced of the need for an immediate beginning at formulating a planning program.

Latest indication of this is the report of the National Resources Planning Board just transmitted to Congress. The report outlines a six-year program of public works to constitute a "reservoir" of construction projects for use in time of need, such as is feared when defense production ends.

The report is in line with the program frequently urged by the American Federation of Labor and is at least a start toward such a program. And there is need for action at this time, when it is possible for clearer thinking than in a time of crisis. As Senator James M. Mead says in a letter to William Green commending the A.F.L. for its advocacy of planning for the future: "Clear-thinking and orderly planning should begin now. Our social and economic aims are as important as our peace aims. In fact, they cannot be separated.

"Just as we now fortify ourselves against the possibility of external physical attack," Mead added, "so must we plan to fortify ourselves against the possibility of future internal economic attack. Either could be disastrous if such eventualities find us unprepared."

Keep Free Speech

Two distinguished members of the Harvard Law School vigorously urged maintenance of free speech and other civil liberties during any emergencies in addresses at the Founders' Day celebration of Boston University.

Professor Zachariah Chaffee, Jr., warned against seeking to create loyalty by compulsion, while Dean Roscoe Pound assailed censorship outside of strictly military matters. Both declared maintenance of civil rights vital to preservation of the American from of government.

"Behind the dozens of sedition bills in Congress last session," said Professor Chaffee, "behind teachers' oaths and compulsory flag salutes, is a desire to make our citizens loyal to their government. Loyalty is a beautiful idea, but you cannot create it by compulsion and force.

"You make men love their government and country by giving them the kind of government and the kind of country that inspire respect and love, a country that is free and unafraid, that lets the discontented talk in order to learn the causes for their discontent and to end those causes.

"A point that deserves emphasis is that the effect of suppression extends far beyond the agitators

actually put to jail, far beyond the pamphlets actually destroyed.

"The pertinacious orators and writers who get hauled up are merely extremist spokesmen for a mass of more thoughtful and more retiring men and women, who share in varying degrees the same critical attitude toward prevailing policies and institutions.

"When you put the hot-heads in jail, these cooler people don't get arrested; they just keep quiet. And so we lose things they could tell us, which would be very advantageous for the future course of the nation."

Dean Pound emphasized the need of constant vigilance to preserve constitutional rights. He said in part:

"It is worth while to consider whether, instead of relying upon our own experience, we have not since 1917 been going on ideas taken from continental Europe, seeking coerced outward unity and importing a censorship which belongs to and has grown out of exigencies of a very different type of government from ours.

"Only an overwhelming necessity can justify the setting aside of one of the fundamental guarantees of our constitutional policy. All that I have seen urged for so doing proceeds on an assumption that American government cannot wage war and stand up under criticism. But our government has proved it can do so in the crisis of a great civil war.

"Moreover, a democratic government presupposes free criticism and free discussion. If the people, and that means any of them, cannot be suffered to criticize and grumble and argue pending war, does it not follow that they ought not to be suffered to vote pending war?"

"Cautious doling out to the press of news from the front is no doubt a necessity of effective conduct of war. Suppression of information as to plans and movements, movements of vessels and the like, is clearly necessary. Here is the legitimate field of censorship in time of war.

"In a time of rise and establishment of absolutism all over the world, in a time when the bigness of everything and the economic unification of the land continually add to the power of the central as against the local governments and increasingly concentrate power in the person of the chief executive, we must be vigilant to preserve the fundamental guarantees on which our federal government rests.

"This means in practice that the press must be vigilant for us. Only if the press is free to perform this function in our policy can we be sure that wars to maintain democracy do not result in becoming wars to establish autocracy."

Justice O'Connor of the Alberta Supreme Court has declared illegal the "Debt Adjustment Act" of that Canadian province. The proposal had been enacted by Alberta's Social Credit Government in an effort to save small property owners.

Cotton instead of reinforced concrete for air raid shelters is now proposed. E. C. Wallace, New York engineer who conceived the idea, told members of Congress that a 7-foot thickness of cotton would resist the penetration of a 6000-pound bomb falling from 30,000 feet, whereas a 2000-pound bomb falling 15,000 feet would penetrate 6 feet of reinforced concrete. The cotton can be fire-proofed, it was said, so that incendiary bombs would have little effect.

The large number of draft rejections indicates that the millions of dollars America has spent on sports programs has been largely wasted, according to Leon G. Kranz, professor of physical education at Northwestern University. He said too much emphasis has been placed on developing individual skill, with the result that those who are poor become discouraged and those who become skillful soon give up their training because the competition period is limited by age. He advocated a program emphasizing body development instead of individual ability.

Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

Light on English labor in wartime is given in a new publication of the International Labor Office entitled "The Labor Situation in Great Britain—A Survey: May-October, 1940." The publication is one of the most recent studies made by the I.L.O. in the field of economic organization to meet the needs of total war.

Prepared by the London branch of the I.L.O., the study is the work of two British economists, one of whom is an I.L.O. staff member. The inquiry was undertaken to present the general picture of the social and economic problems faced by Great Britain in its struggle for survival and the manner in which it adapted its administrative machinery and its labor and social policies and practices in an effort to solve these problems.

The machinery of control, economic policy, the regulation of labor supply, industrial training, industrial health and prevention of accidents, trade unions and the employment of women, the standard of living, rationing and nutrition policy—these are some of the subjects considered in the survey.

* * *

Starting with the political and military background in May, 1940, the authors present step by step the action taken to meet the emergencies created by the withdrawal from the war of Britain's continental allies and the loss of material occasioned by the retreat from Dunkerque. The overhauling and reorganization of government control under the Defense Act of 1940 is sketched; and the economic policy of the British government, including financing the war, the restriction of civilian consumption and the changing export-import situation is considered.

Entering the field of primary concern to labor, the study presents a factual survey of the methods used to regulate the supply of labor, the present situation in regard to employment and unemployment, the question of wages and real earnings in war time, hours of work and holidays, the health and wealth of industrial workers.

* * *

The section on industrial relations contains information of immediate concern to officials—government, union and employer—who are charged with the solution of the strike problem in defense industries in this country. It explains the arrangements instituted by the British government to minimize industrial conflict. The final part of the study is devoted to the fluctuating standard of living under war conditions and includes an interesting subsection on the social consequences of air attack.

While "The Labor Situation in Great Britain" is necessarily factual in point of view, and is not of an interpretative nature, the facts it presents throw some light on a highly significant question: What is the present position of labor in Great Britain and what is the social trend of British institutions under conditions of total war?

* * *

Americans generally have been bothered by the feeling that Finland was not getting a square deal, in connection with supplies of food, medicine and other necessities from this country. They have given every indication of being pleased with the Government's decision to give tangible help at last. As the Washington "Daily News" comments: "Another hungry corner of Europe, Finland, gets good news from Washington. Jesse Jones indicates that the Export-Import Bank will lend the Finns \$5,000,000, much of it to be used in buying American food. Assuming that England will let the food ships through to Petsamo, we will now be able to shake off that fair-weather-friend feeling that has been troubling our conscience in connection with the Finns, who were beyond praise a year ago, but more recently out of mind."

FACING THE FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

It is authoritatively reported by Mr. Louis Stark in the New York "Times" that President Roosevelt's decision to appoint a new Labor Board to mediate disputes in defense industries was due mainly to the fact that he has begun to "veer away from considering strikes in their quantitative aspect and to regard them qualitatively."

If that is true, it is good news. Viewed quantitatively—that is, from the point of view of their number and effect on the defense program—the strikes reported to date have been inconsequential. But viewed qualitatively—that is another and more significant story.

Reviewing the Record

Even a casual review of the quality of defense strikes shows first of all that the great majority of them have been called by C.I.O. unions. There have been only a few strikes by A.F.L. unions.

When we examine these disputes more closely, we find that the C.I.O. strikes have been more bitter and more prolonged than those instituted by A.F.L. unions. For the most part, the A.F.L. strikes have been settled quickly and satisfactorily to all concerned.

The President's new mediation board will find that this is due to the fact that the C.I.O. strikes have been mainly "organizational" in character. In other words, the unions involved were trying to organize the workers by the strike method. This is a questionable method. It is of Communist origin. It has been followed by the C.I.O. ever since the "sit-down" days.

The Communist Method

The strategy of such strikes is simple. In the first place, the union organizes only a small minority of the workers in a plant. With this nucleus it calls a strike and imports pickets to make it effective. In short, the majority of the workers are locked out by an active minority. Then the union, through the C.I.O., immediately seeks to exert pressure on the federal government to bring the employer into line and have him sign an agreement in which he recognizes the C.I.O. union as the bargaining agency for his employees.

When the industry involved is vital to national defense, it can readily be seen how both the Government and the employer—to say nothing of the majority of the workers—are likely to fall victim to such intimidation because of their anxiety to maintain production without interruption.

In view of these circumstances, it is obvious why Philip Murray, the C.I.O. puppet president, bitterly opposed the new mediation board up to the last minute. A union which calls a strike without members, a union whose primary objective is recognition, a union which has no claim on the allegiance and respect of the workers involved in a strike, has no leg to stand on in court. And the mediation board will be something like a court. It will not and cannot stand for intimidation from any source if it is to function effectively.

A.F.L. Takes Patriotic Stand

Continuing to examine defense strikes from a qualitative standpoint, it will be found that most of the strikes called by A.F.L. unions were for the purpose of obtaining increased wages or better working conditions. In such strikes mediation is the natural means of settlement. Once the facts in the case are clearly established, it can be determined to what extent the union demands are justified and should be met by the employer.

In this connection, we want to emphasize that the American Federation of Labor's executive council was the first to recommend creation of a defense labor mediation board. The council pointed out that during the last war the Government created a War Labor Board which functioned effectively and kept industrial strife down to a minimum. It urged the ap-

pointment of a similar board in the present defense emergency.

President William Green followed up this action of the council by informing President Roosevelt at a White House conference that the A.F.L. whole-heartedly supported his plans for a new mediation board.

By taking this position, President Green and the executive council served notice on the entire country that the American Federation of Labor is sincere in its patriotic policy of seeking to prevent strikes in defense industries. The American Federation of Labor said to the people of America: "We do not want strikes. When differences arise, we are willing to submit our case to an impartial federal agency for settlement on the merits. We are anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent in the defense program."

We leave it to the public to figure out what the C.I.O. policy of opposition means.

U. S. CONCILIATION SERVICE

The United States Department of Labor, through its conciliation service, announces that it settled 266 strikes, threatened strikes, lockouts and controversies, involving 157,000 workers last month; also that the facilities of the service were utilized by employers and employees in forty-two States and the District of Columbia.

A DELAY IN BALLOT COUNT

The National Mediation Board has asked the fourteen railroad labor organizations which are taking a strike vote to postpone the counting of the ballots until the board has finished its mediatory efforts. A strike vote was ordered when the railroads refused the demand of the unions for vacations with pay and other concessions.

VETERAN TO RETIRE

The official journal of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America announces that J. F. McCreery of Paducah, Ky., in point of service the oldest vice-president of the Carmen, will retire on April 1. Elected a vice-president in 1913, Mr. McCreery was re-elected at each subsequent convention and now has 28 years of service in that capacity.

Timely Book by Judge Ralston

"A Quest for International Order" is the title of a book by Judge Jackson H. Ralston, well-known California resident, at Palo Alto, in recent years and former counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

In this book the author surveys international law with what one writer terms "ruthless objectivity." The kernel of a large part of his theme is that there can be no such thing as true international law except it be the expansion of the law as we know it prevailing between individuals. The unit of international law is, therefore, the man and not the State, which, not being other than a mental conception, cannot be the true subject of real law.

The author proceeds to deny the soundness of ordinary ideas as to sovereignty, independence and equality among nations, and follows with an examination into the present-day causes of war, and the true nature of peace. Incidentally he shows that there cannot be, in the nature of the thing itself, veritable "Laws of War."

The author develops the secret blunders of the Treaty of Versailles in connection with the institution of nations each with an independent right to invade the rights of others by creating new tariff limitations.

Imperialism is found to be the source of most of modern difficulties between nations, and in association with this a denial of the equal right of all mankind to the wealth of nature. In a discussion of methods of adjusting international troubles the institution of courts is discussed and their limitations pointed out.

Price of the book is \$2, and it may be had from John Byrne & Co., 1324 Eye Street N. W., Washington, D.C.

The Anti-Sabotage Bill

By SENATOR JOHN F. SHELLEY

In the atmosphere at Sacramento these days, there is lurking the idea that labor has grown too powerful, too jealous of its rights, and too unwilling to co-operate in the great defense program now getting under way.

Our opposition to Senate Bill 180, the anti-sabotage bill which passed the Senate this week, is given as an example. It is an example, a very good one—but not, as these people argue, of labor's unwillingness to work in harmony with all other elements in putting forth our strongest national effort for defense.

Labor's Enemies See Chance

It is an example of the way labor's enemies are now trying to use the smokescreen of hysteria to force labor to make all the sacrifices, while they avoid doing their proper share.

Labor has no use for the disloyal saboteur. Labor will act with energy and decision to stamp out sabotage and saboteurs. Labor fully supports all reasonable legislation along this line. And labor would support Senate Bill 180 if it clearly recognized the right to strike and picket.

But this proposed anti-sabotage bill does not make it plain that it is not directed against labor. In fact, its proponents refused to consider a simple amendment which I submitted, to make its intention and application clear beyond doubt.

Refusal to Amend

The very fact that this amendment was refused makes us wonder what the motives of its sponsors are. Other State bills are being amended along the line indicated. No national law contains the provisions of this bill, simply because labor objected. Just why is it that Attorney-General Warren and the other proponents of this measure are so unwilling to write in the amendment proposed by labor?

As the bill now stands, Section 9 could be used to break up picket lines, close public highways around struck plants, and send pickets to jail as "saboteurs."

And the fact that its sponsors insist this is not their purpose is quite beside the point—Section 9 could be used in just this way.

Recognition of Labor's Rights

Labor is more anxious than any other group to stamp out sabotage, for it is the workingman who suffers most if an act of sabotage is committed. We would like to support Senate Bill 180—provided only, that the most essential rights of labor, that of striking and picketing, is clearly and definitely recognized.

The bill now goes to the Assembly, and it is our hope that enough assemblymen will see the justice of our position to make this needed amendment. A few reminders from labor back home that their action is being watched, might well be enough to put it over, and give labor's enemies their set-back of the session.

F.H.A. LOANS IN CALIFORNIA

Congressman Tom Rolph of San Francisco reports that he has been advised by an official of the Federal Housing Administration that up to the end of December, 495,052 California property owners had benefited by the provisions of the National Housing Act. A total of \$718,284,502 had been advanced to them by private lending institutions in loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Of this number 130,343 families obtained F.H.A. insured loans amounting to \$553,507, for the purpose of financing home ownership. In addition, 364,709 families in California obtained \$164,776,956 to improve, repair, or remodel their properties under the provisions of Title I of the National Housing Act.

BRITISH MEAT RATION CUT

The Ministry of Food announced this week that the weekly meat ration purchases in England will be reduced March 31 from one shilling two pence (about 23 cents) per person to one shilling (20 cents).

Reveals Pitiful Plight Of Strikers in Ventura

By GRANVILLE UNDERWOOD

The Central Labor Council and union halls in the Bay Area have been listening for the past ten days to first hand accounts of a labor situation which ought to have the attention of organized workers throughout the nation.

In Ventura county, according to undenied reports, a labor dispute has reduced approximately 20,000 persons to the point of starvation and death. The controversy involves wages and hours in connection with the lemon harvest in the southern county. On the one side are the citrus fruit growers, represented by the Associated Farmers of California, and on the other side—of course—are the citrus fruit workers, represented by Local 22342 of the American Federation of Labor.

The Wage Conditions

About 60 days ago the lemon harvest opened under conditions which made it impossible for a worker to earn a living wage. Thirty cents an hour was the rate of pay, but the hours were so arranged that a worker rarely could earn more than \$50 per month. Obviously no family could live in Ventura county on \$50 per month. An increase of 10 cents per hour was requested and rejected. The workers then held an election according to law and duly selected as their bargaining agent the Agricultural and Citrus Workers' Union No. 22343 of the American Federation of Labor.

Representatives of the union immediately attempted to open negotiations with the employers, but they flatly refused to bargain with the lawfully-elected agent. "We shall not," said the growers, "discuss our labor problems with racketeers and gangsters from San Francisco." Incensed by this ignorant and vicious slander, and by the flagrant violation of federal law, the workers moved for immediate strike action.

The strike was called, picket lines were established, and the co-operation of other unions was secured. In this latter respect the Teamsters' Union has played a leading role; nor has there been lack of support from any union whatever. Indeed the whole strike action was carried out with remarkable solidarity all along the line, but the Associated Farmers have fought back with unprecedented fury and venom.

With the assistance of police, the growers have impressed into service as strikebreakers countless hoboes and hitch-hikers, and the District Attorney

of Ventura county has caused the arrest of any worker who dared to cry "scab" at the intruders. Although receiving a rate of pay higher than that requested by the workers, the strikebreakers have failed to produce a "pack" equal to that produced by the legitimate workers, and the lemons worked by these scabs, moreover, have been thrown into the river nearby, the teamsters, of course, refusing to handle them. In other words, the growers find it possible to hire scabs at good wages to destroy their crop, but they can't afford to pay lawful workers a decent wage to market their crops: such are the contradictions in our agricultural system.

In order to escape their dilemma, the growers have sent out agents to bargain with the strikers individually. "Just return to work," they tell the worker, in effect, "and all will be forgiven. You must of course sign a 'yellow-dog' contract first; you must agree never to deal with a labor union again." Naturally, the citrus workers reject these infamous terms, but their rejections bring down a fearful penalty.

Strikers' Situation

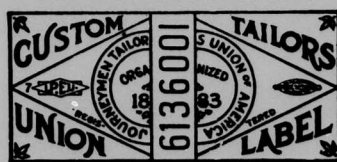
People who work in the fruit seldom are able to pay cash for everything they use. They buy groceries on open account; they buy stoves and refrigerators and washing machines on the installment plan. (These strikers are permanent residents of Ventura county.) They are well known to the merchants with whom they deal, but the merchants, unfortunately, are likewise well known to the Associated Farmers. "Did you know," says the grower to the merchant, "that these citrus workers are not coming back to work? They are through forever; they will never work for us again; you may not get your money if you sell them on credit, and they may not be able to keep up their installment payments." The effect of these scurrilous threats has been terrible.

The merchant, the landlord, public utilities and other community services, all tacitly joined an economic boycott against the strikers. Many have lost their furniture and home equipment; others have been served notice of eviction from their homes entirely by April 1. Sharing available housing quarters, they now live as many as eight to a room. Without adequate reserves of cash, the food shortage now has reached the stage of incipient starvation. Some relief came from the treasury of the A.F.L. William Green approved a donation of \$2300. Individual unions, too, are making contributions, but 20,000 people require a great deal. The children especially need help: for the want of proper nourishment for the mother a new-born infant already lies cold and still in death.

LABOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Nearly \$48,000 in unpaid wages was recovered for 1173 workers in California during February, H. C. Carrasco, State labor commissioner, reports. The commissioner received 2182 complaints of alleged violations of labor laws during the month. Of these, 1593 concerned complaints of failure to pay wages. The remainder related to various labor statutes. Criminal prosecutions were instituted against 118 labor law violators, and 19 civil suits were started to recover unpaid wages. Deputy Labor Commissioners made 474 inspections of places of employment during the month.

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New York Unions Urge Aid for British Workers

A recent conference of New York trade unions and fraternal organizations called by the "American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor," of which William Green is honorary chairman and Matthew Woll chairman, heard addresses by Governor Lehman of New York, former Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney; Samuel Shore, vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U.; Luigi Antonini, state chairman of the American Labor party; Friedrich Stampfer, former editor of the Berlin "Daily Forward"; Frederick W. Gehle of the British War Relief Society; William Collins, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor; Morris Feinstone, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and Louis Hollander, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, presided.

New York Labor Indorsement

The conference was indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, with an affiliated membership of 750,000.

Messages of greeting from President Roosevelt, Mayor LaGuardia, Senator Wagner, Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti and Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, were read.

Matthew Woll, in opening the meeting, declared that it was the purpose of this conference and of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, to "co-ordinate the separate activities of trade unions and other labor organizations who are today aiding Britain, and to draw into the movement those unions that have wanted to help but did not know what to do up to now."

Committee's Objective

He stated that the committee sought to develop a powerful movement of aid to British labor so that the "role of American labor in this critical period shall be an imposing and creditable one." Italian-American labor organizations are aiding British labor, "not because they love their homelands less, but because they love democracy more."

William Green sent a message regretting his inability to attend the meeting but asking that he be allowed to join in extending to British labor and the British people an assurance of support from A.F.L. officials and members and admiration of the courage and heroism displayed by the people of the beleaguered isle.

Conference Resolution

A resolution adopted by the assembled delegates stated that "this conference recommends to organized labor throughout the country that a voluntary contribution be made during the year 1941 that will be worthy of American labor, in this crucial period of struggle of British labor."

The resolution warned "that the year 1941 is without doubt the most critical year of any man living and for the whole trade union movement."

Contributions should be made through the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, whose national headquarters are at 9 East Forty-sixth street, New York City.

Harry Lundeborg of San Francisco, president of the Seafarers' International Union, is a member of the American Committee to Aid British Labor.



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Senator Shelley Reports On Legislative Matters

Senator John F. Shelley, who is also president of the San Francisco Labor Council, forwarded a communication to the Council, relative to legislative matters, under date of March 14. The letter is referred to in the report of the law and legislative committee in the Labor Council minutes in this issue. Senator Shelley's communication follows:

"During the past week, the wheels of the legislative machine have begun to turn more rapidly, with the threat to labor's interests and rights becoming more evident each day. The so-called 'economy bloc' in control has made it clear that it expects a short session, and a ruthless one, so far as labor's program is concerned. In almost every field of legislation affecting labor, there seems to be a well-organized campaign to hamper and defeat any decent progressive proposal, and to go further than this—to weaken the labor law now on the books.

Attacks on Labor Laws

"Numerous bills propose to limit eligibility for workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance. Others attack our Labor Code provisions for wage, hour and similar regulation. There are proposals to relax our child labor and women's protective laws. Several propose regulation of labor unions by the State. The most vicious of all are the various bills to outlaw closed shop contracts, secondary boycotts and 'hot cargo'; to prohibit picketing in jurisdictional disputes; and to compel mediation and arbitration of disputes, with strikes forbidden during the long period the proposed boards may be taking to reach their decisions.

"Most of this proposed legislation is sugar-coated with the phoney argument that there is a national emergency, and that therefore these measures are necessary to national defense.

"The first test of strength came this past week, and we were defeated. It came over Attorney General Warren's anti-sabotage bill, Senate Bill 180, which goes far beyond any federal legislation on the subject, and threatens us with the outlawing of picketing, when a strike may be said to endanger the defense program. Over labor's objections, the Senate committee sent this bill to the Senate floor for action. There is a very serious danger that this same spirit shown in this discussion may be relied upon to push over the whole anti-labor program.

Co-operation Urged

"I want to urge very strongly that our affiliated unions co-operate with their representatives at Sacramento, to block this attack. To do my share I have compiled a list of several hundred bills in which our organizations have shown an interest, both those we indorse and those we oppose. This list is still far from complete, and I urge that every organization write me, letting me know your position on all bills in which you are interested, so that I may guide my own actions, in the first place; and secondly, so that I may keep you informed. From the list I have to date, I can report the following:

"A.B. 1449, opposed by the Dental Laboratory Technicians, has been definitely killed in Assembly committee.

"S.J.R. 4, dealing with meat inspection, has passed

the Senate, is now on final action file in the Assembly, and seems to have clear sledding.

[Senator Shelley here reported upon the legislative status of several bills pertaining to labor, giving the dates of committee hearings on same. The dates of these hearings have now passed.]

"S.B. 825, limiting eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits in seasonal industries, and all others dealing with unemployment insurance, are set for hearing April 2, before the Senate welfare and institutions committee.

"Again, I ask that you give me your full co-operation in making my list of bills as complete as possible. In return, I can promise my best efforts to follow your recommendations and in letting you know what is happening."

Attached to Senator Shelley's letter was a list of bills before the Legislature which he definitely labeled as being viciously anti-labor. That list appears in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, on page 10 of this issue.

He also listed the following bills as being major items on labor's program at the present session of the Legislature: A.B. 2340, "Little Wagner Act," labor relations (S.B. 141, identical; A.B. 1104, similar). A.B. 304, anti-injunction (S.B. 432). A.B. 1332, strike-breakers (S.B. 621). A.B. 3, State wage-hour act (S.B. 622, similar). A.B. 1038, national defense housing (S.B. 509, identical). S.B. 850 to 857, loan shark regulation. A.B. 194, unemployment compensation, protects those entering military service (S.B. 987 identical). S.B. 986, unemployment, increases benefits. S.B. 988, unemployment, excludes from suitable work that below union standards. S.B. 989, unemployment, repeals tax on employees. S.B. 990, unemployment, extends coverage to all employees. S.B. 994, unemployment, similar to above (A.B. 267). S.B. 991, unemployment, repeals "merit rating" of employers. S.B. 992, unemployment, extends coverage to agriculture and domestic (A.B. 421). S.B. 993, unemployment, reduces base earnings for eligibility. S.B. 1258, workmen's compensation, broad liberalization (A.B. 519), (S.B. 1034, similar).

SARDINE-DRIVEN AUTOS

Reports from Tokyo say that manufacture of gasoline from sardines has been announced by the Japanese High Frequency Industry Company, after experiments lasting a long time. It was reported sardine gasoline would be produced on a large scale by summer. No details were given.

LOCAL JAILS HELD "UNFIT"

Nearly half of the nation's local jails are reported by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as unfit for use as places of detention for federal prisoners. Local jails often are used by federal authorities to house persons in their custody awaiting trial or serving short sentences, thus saving the cost of transporting them to distant federal prisons.

Corporate Profits Mount, Wages Lag Far Behind

Vast profits are rolling into the coffers of American corporations, as a result of the defense boom, but wages are lagging far behind, the American Federation of Labor declared last week.

Figures compiled by the Federation showed profits leaped upward in 1940 by 10 to 190 per cent above 1939, but that hourly wages in the same period rose only from 1 to 4.8 per cent.

Seven major industries, analyzed by the A.F.L., showed how profits outstripped earnings in 1940:

	Profit Increases	Wage Increases
Automobiles	9.9%	4.5%
Petroleum products	10.6	0.9
Textiles	32.9	2.9
Electrical equipment	36.1	4.8
Machinery	68.5	3.8
Iron and steel.....	98.5	2.8
Aircraft and parts.....	190.7	4.8

On the basis of net worth of these industries, profits ranged from 5.8 per cent for petroleum products to 25.7 per cent for aircraft.

Of course, profits for 1941 will be far above 1940, and, therefore, the contrast between profits and wages will be still more impressive.

This topheavy situation threatens the entire economic system, the A.F.L. warned. Industry is well able to pay higher wages, and labor will fight for such increases, the Federation made it clear.

The Federation maintained that a profit of 6 per cent is enough for any industry, and that anything above that should be distributed in greater earnings to the employees.

"An adequate wage should be the first charge against any company," the A.F.L. research service declared. "After that is met, if profits keep climbing, they should be devoted to wage increases. Such a course would keep up buying power and stabilize the economic system."

TO SPEAK FOR PEACE

U. S. Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and Kathleen Norris, the famed California writer, are to be the principal speakers at a mass meeting to be held in the Civic Auditorium tomorrow (Saturday) evening under auspices of the "America First Committee."

"Every change by which rhetorical phrases are set aside and real meaning is revealed is a gain."—William Graham Sumner.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

A copy of the first page of "Labor News," published at Colorado Springs, Colo., arrived at headquarters this week. The page is devoted mostly to an invitation to the Typographical Union to hold its 1942 convention in that city. Union law provides that the convention shall be held at ten-year intervals in Colorado Springs, the next meeting there to be in 1946. The reason put forward for asking for an earlier date is that the golden anniversary of the Union Printers' Home, located at Colorado Springs, will take place in 1942.

James M. Speegle, who resided at 1095 Mission street, passed away on Thursday, March 20, as the result of injuries suffered when run down by an automobile in Berkeley two weeks previous to his death. During all this time he had been conscious only at brief intervals. Deceased was a native of California, born at Castroville on July 10, 1876, and was 64 years of age. A resident of San Francisco for 34 years, he had been a member of the Walter N. Brunt chapel most of that time. Surviving are his wife, Elsie M. Speegle; two sons, Paul and Alvin; a sister, Mrs. Florence Goodyear of Castroville, and a brother, William Speegle, of Eureka. Funeral services were under the auspices of the Typographical Union and were conducted at the James H. Reilly chapel on Saturday afternoon, March 22, at 2 o'clock. Interment was in the union's plot at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

On Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, Bakersfield Typographical Union will hold its fortieth anniversary celebration, which members of No. 21 are invited to attend. The celebration will be held in connection with the quarterly meeting of the Northern California Conference of Typographical Unions, which assembles in the Valley city on April 6. Headquarters for both the anniversary and the conference will be at El Tejon hotel, and No. 439 guarantees entertainment for delegates, visitors and the ladies. A banquet will be held on Sunday, followed by dancing.

The ninetieth anniversary edition of the Sacramento "Morning Union" arrived at headquarters this week. Published on Sunday, March 23, the edition of 144 pages is made up in eleven sections. A half-page spread is devoted to an account of a gathering on September 3, 1859, of twenty-two printers, when the first labor union in Sacramento was considered and the contagious movement thus started among other groups "whose organizations today affect almost every inhabitant in the city in one way or another." A week later Sacramento Typographical Union was organized with fifty-three members signing the constitution. John McComb was elected the first president. A five-column cut pictures a group of early Sacramento printers, among them being Horace P. Gassaway, who died in this city April 25, 1939, and whose funeral was conducted by San Francisco Typographical Union. He was a proofreader on the "Chronicle" at the time of his death. Interesting reading is an account of the persecution of the first Sacramento unions by anti-labor organizations, when "meetings were held secretly in basements and cellars in various parts of the city, and always with the fear that the session would be broken up by the police."

Charles Crawford, chairman of the "Chronicle"

chapel, was taken ill with a touch of influenza on Thursday of last week. He was home until the following Tuesday, when he showed, to take care of the collection of dues. His cold had settled in his throat, making it difficult for him to speak.

During Secretary Randolph's visit here last week he investigated the two lots which were included in the share of the estate of the late George Glieman which he had left to the Typographical Union. The lots are located in Brisbane, on a hillside about two blocks from the center of town, and have an excellent view of San Francisco Bay.

T. F. Turner of the "Chronicle" chapel was off all of last week and is still confined to his home at this writing with a serious throat infection.

Andy McDonald, proofreader on the Stockton "Record," visited with friends in San Francisco last week-end.

R. J. McKenny of the Bosqui Printing Company has been called for military service and left last Tuesday for Fort Ord.

According to a report received on Tuesday, the joint conference this year of the Northern and Southern Conferences of Typographical Unions will take place on June 7 and 8 in San Jose with the Civic Auditorium as headquarters. It is estimated around 200 will be in attendance.

At a special meeting of the Mackenzie & Harris chapel, on Tuesday, R. J. Perich was presented with a gold watch by the management in recognition of twenty-five years' continuous service with that firm.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Ululations almost heartrending were emitted by "Chuck 'Will Power'" Adams on discovering his moniker had inadvertently been omitted from the posted vacation list. In fact, ol' "Will Power" got so het up he quit the horses, that is, he quit winning. . . . Decorations by —, music by Tiers, although "Sid" claims the beautiful coloration wasn't by — but by a door he bumped into, and that the poet's "if you have Tiers prepare to shed them now" is inappropos inasmuch as Sid said he hasn't. . . . Perhaps the quotation will be admitted by Clarence Bossler as applying, seeing as he nursed a lid drooping in sympathy, or ill-fitting glasses. . . . Talking about optics, soon-to-be-enrollee Harold McDermott was curious about blackouts, and that he might get an inkling of what such total darkness is like the proofroom gang doused his Cooper-Hewitt, which didn't faze Harold a-tall; he simply reached in a pocket and extracted a little birthday candle and lit up, unperturbed as the Greek army.

A long time Vince Porrazzo waited to attain that aristocratic station in printerdom where a man becomes a situation holder and a gentleman. His carries the necessity, however, of dodging sunlight hereafter as it's a mazda shift. . . . Chester Beers took a hop, skip and jump to the dayside. . . . Eddie O'Rourke, answering the call of the great open spaces, hitched up an old buggy loaded with O'Rourkes and headed for parts undisclosed. . . . A group of twenty or more gathered in Lomita Park one night last week principally for a good time, as the George Hollands are notable hosts.

The Bengstons (Margaret and Jack), believing an old car is inappropriate for a young married couple, last week loosened up enough jack to get one nearer their own age; it's a '41 V-8. . . . Alas, neither tongue nor pen may adequately portray the diminutive stature a new car owner may shrivel to when he goes to demonstrate his charm as a driver and an unimpressed officer proves immune by refusing a license and suggests—yep, orders—Hubert Maurer

to driving school for a few months. . . . The eldest daughter of Jay Palmiter was married last week and Jay was unfortunately unable to be present. He says, though, it makes him realize how time is flying and that he knows he isn't getting any younger. Married in southern California, the young couple will make their home in Orange.

Golf News—By J.W.C.

Special Announcement—The time for the monthly tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association this Sunday has been changed from 10:30 a.m. to 10 o'clock sharp. This change was made to accommodate the Sunday workers who will be given the first starting times, starting at 10 sharp.

Come Sunday at Ingleside, and R. C. Kimbrough, the match play champion of the Golf Association, will put his title on the block for the boys to try and knock off. It's the qualifying round for the annual match play championship, and 'most every Association golfer is contemplating and planning on snatching the title, the cup, and the honor away from "Kim," 'cause this is the one championship that every Association player wants to win. It's an equal chance for all, as every match will be played at handicap, and the lowest to the highest handicapped member will have more than an equal opportunity to walk off with the honors.

Play will start at 10 o'clock sharp, and the first foursomes will be allotted newspaper men who have to get to work that day. Play will be over eighteen holes, at stroke competition, and all scores will be computed on a handicap basis. Handicaps of March 30 will be used for the duration of the tournament, and there will be 31 qualifiers, who will make up one championship flight of 32. First round matches will be played at La Rinconada, in April, and the first round draw will be made up Sunday, after the qualifiers have been determined.

As the Ingleside course will be torn up for a housing project the forepart of April, this tournament will allow many Association members one last opportunity to play over the course, that has been the prime favorite of all courses among our members. Green fees will be \$1 per person, and the usual entry fee will be charged. All members must have a 1941 membership card. Prizes will be awarded winners in the four classifications, and the guest flight, and all prizes will be awarded on a net basis, except in cases of ties, when gross scores will be used.

Revisions in handicaps of Association members were made at the regular monthly meeting of the officers and members of the board of directors. In view of the match play championship, the officers have made the following changes, on the basis of scores since the 1940 match play tournament, except in cases of new members, who have had their handicaps adjusted on their recent scores. The new handicaps are as follows: Howard Watson, 20 to 15; Emil Baffico, 22 to 20; Alston Teel, 30 to 27; Frank Forst, 5 to 4; Frank Smith, 30 to 27; J. L. Bartlett, 30 to 29; Wallace Kibbee, 3 to 4; Charles Forst, 20 to 15; Jess Conaway, 14 to 16.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The ways and means and entertainment committees met Monday evening, March 24, with Mrs. Florence Reynolds to complete plans for the label card party to be held Wednesday evening, April 16, at 8:30 o'clock, in the downstairs banquet hall of Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Score cards will be 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the door, or from members of the auxiliary, particularly of members of the ways and means and entertainment committees. Refreshments will be served. The A.F.L. Union Label exhibit will be on display.

The auditing committee met Thursday, March 27, with Mrs. Louise Abbott. The hostess served a lunch after the meeting.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is putting on a drive to promote purchases of union-made garments. Just before Easter is a

PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETING

All members of the International
Typographical Union are invited to attend

Sunday, April 6

at 1:30 p. m.

At the Labor Temple, San Francisco

HENRY O. MELAAAS
Secretary

A. C. ALLYN
President

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fitting time for the auxiliaries to take cognizance of the campaign and get back of it. Our own label committee requests the membership to look for the union label when they purchase their Easter gowns and suits. They point out, also, that members should look for the union emblem of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, when they buy their Easter bonnets. The emblem is sewed on the inside of the hat. Wholesale and retail stores handling union label headwear are listed on page 6 of the Labor Clarion of March 21.

The label committee is collecting different periodicals that carry the Allied Printing Trades union label for exhibit at the label card party April 16.

Mrs. Max Ohm received her obligation at the March 18 meeting of the auxiliary.

This organization has sent resolutions to our assemblymen, protesting Assembly Bill 375 and Senate Bill 401 (the child labor bills).

S.F.W.A. No. 21 wishes to express its sympathy to Mrs. Elsie Speegle in the loss of her husband, James M. Speegle, who passed away Thursday, March 20, as a result of being struck by an automobile as he stepped from a curb to the street in Oakland, on March 7. Mr. Speegle had been a member of the Typographical Union for around 40 years and had worked for the Walter N. Brunt Press for 33 years.

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

The meeting of this local on Thursday, March 20, was one of those short affairs which we very seldom experience, nothing of any particular importance coming up. The executive board minutes were approved as read, and at 3:45 p.m. the meeting adjourned.

The Local Joint Board has set aside \$500 to forward the enactment of the proposed minimum wage law for women. This law, introduced by Assemblyman Gallagher at Sacramento, is sponsored by the girls of Local 48, who have set up a committee to work for the passage of the bill. The text of the proposal is:

"An act to amend Section 1182 of the Labor Code, relating to minimum wages to be paid to women.

"Section 1. Section 1182 of the Labor Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1182. The commission may also, after a public hearing had upon its own motion or upon petition, fix:

"(a) A minimum wage to be paid to women and minors engaged in any occupation, trade or industry in this State, which shall not be less than a wage adequate to supply the necessary cost of proper living to, and maintain the health and welfare of, such women and minors.

[Such minimum wage to be fixed for women shall be not less than twenty dollars (\$20) per week. (This is the amendment.)]

"(b) The maximum hours of work consistent with the health and welfare of women and minors engaged in any occupation, trade or industry in this State. The hours so fixed shall not be more than the maximum now or hereafter fixed by law.

"(c) The standard conditions of labor demanded by the health and welfare of the women and minors engaged in any occupation, trade, or industry, in this State."

The number of this bill is 2571, and it is very necessary for labor to get behind this measure and have it enacted into law. Today the minimum wage for women is \$16 per week, which, if the woman works every week in the year, gives her an income

of \$832 per year. The Heller fact-finding commission, however, reports that a single woman can live decently on no less than \$1107.51. So, even if this law is put into effect, a single woman working for the minimum wage would only earn \$1040 in a year and she would still be \$67 short of an existence.

We draw this to the attention of the workers because there is sure to be a great effort made to kill this amendment and a great outcry will come from the poor employers about the greediness of organized labor. The old gag will be used that if this becomes law it will drive industry out of the State. The answer to that is, organized labor has not so far driven any industry away and if there is an industry in this State that cannot be made to pay a decent wage to its workers, the sooner it is driven away the better it will be for the people of the State of California.

COMMUNITY CENTER FORUM

N. S. Baris, editor of "California," will address the Forum of the Girls' Club and Mission Community Center next Monday evening, March 31st, at 8 o'clock, at the temporary quarters, the Emanuel Evangelical Church, Nineteenth and Capp streets. There is no admission charge.

IN DARKEST AMERICA

At Newark, N. J., the owner of a stationery store was fined \$75 for working a 13-year-old girl from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, with two hours out for meals, on three days in January and paying her at the rate of \$3 a week. It was the first conviction under a state child labor law which became effective last September.

Forum on Labor Law

"Labor and the Law" will be the subject of an open forum address by Attorney Mathew Tobriner on Monday night, March 31, at 8 o'clock, at 345 Mason street. The meeting is free to members of organized labor and their friends, who are also invited to participate in the discussion. Mr. Tobriner in speaking of the subject of his address, said:

"The history of the trade union movement has been that of the upward struggle of the working people which, despite the constant and ancient resistance of the courts and the law, has finally gained some protection under the New Deal.

"In Great Britain, under the Combinations Act, all unions were illegal a century ago. In this country the courts did not recognize labor unions as legal until the end of the nineteenth century. Then the courts worked out a theory that a labor union was to be judged by the 'doctrine of conspiracy' which held union activity to be lawful if its purpose was legal and the manner used to effectuate that purpose likewise legal.

"There have been some liberal Supreme Court decisions which finally sustained the right of peaceful picketing as an exercise of the right of free speech protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. The California courts, too, have been influenced by the progressive rulings of the Supreme Court."

Will the progress of the New Deal be sustained, or will it be snowed under in the present legislative tendency? This question, as well as the general history of labor and the law, will be discussed at the forum next Monday evening, which is under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational Institute.

Mailer Notes

By JOSEPH P. BAILEY, Secretary-Treasurer

The election of officers to conduct the business of Mailers' Union No. 18 for the next fiscal year will be held at the April meeting. Nominations were made at the February and March meetings, and the following members will compete for the various offices to be filled: President, L. Bennetts, D. Del Carlo; vice-president, E. Karby, F. Schroth; secretary-treasurer, J. Bailey; sergeant-at-arms, E. Thomas; executive committee (two to be elected), D. C. Ross, H. Stafford, J. Molloy, E. Hoertkorn, K. Rambo, P. Gaskill; auditing committee (three to be elected), H. Hudelson, J. Stocker, H. Langton, P. Gaskill, M. Michelson, F. Steele; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council (two to be elected), H. Christie, J. Bailey, J. Stocker; delegates to Label Section (two to be elected), L. Bennetts, J. Stocker, W. Carl; delegates to California Printing Trades Conference (two to be elected), H. Christie, L. Bennetts, D. Del Carlo.

The union took action at the March meeting to be represented by a delegate at the Vancouver convention of the International Typographical Union which will convene the latter part of August of this year. Accordingly, the following nominations for delegate were made: F. Schroth, J. Bailey, F. Raubinger; for alternate delegate; M. Rambo, D. Del Carlo, L. Bennetts. The election for delegate will be held on the third Wednesday in May.

Emil ("Bill") Williams has been visiting in this city for the past week, having arrived from Los Angeles, where he now resides.

W. Fields and W. Shreve, having completed their six-year apprenticeships on the "Chronicle," were transferred to the journeyman roll at the March meeting by unanimous vote. Both of the new members have "slipped up" in the "Examiner" chapel, and are reported doing well.

The vacation tempo is increasing—what with sudden surge of spring weather — and the "subs" are profiting thereby.

Our regular correspondent writes he feels benefited by the rest and sunshine attending his stay in Chico and Paradise, and that he is spending much of his time driving along the country roads in that vicinity.

INCREASE FOR STREET CARMEN

The decision of an arbitration board granted employees of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company operating in and around Allentown, Easton and Souder-ton, Pennsylvania, an increase of 10 cents an hour, raising their hourly wage rate to 70 cents, and a 19 per cent increase to all other employees. The award also included provisions for one week's vacation with pay and for a \$50 a month pension. The employees are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees. The award was made retroactive to June 1, 1940, and will result in many men receiving back pay.

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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 21, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Referred to the credentials committee.

Communications—Filed: Telegram from Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary, California State Federation of Labor, requesting all delegates to our Council and friends of organized labor to wire or write Assemblymen to oppose the following anti-labor bills now on way to the Assembly: S.B. 180, 940, 974, 975 and 976. From Assemblyman Cronin, acknowledging receipt of our letter inclosing resolution and assuring us of his interest in this matter. From the Consolidated Building Trades and Metal Trades of Vallejo and Vicinity stating it has concurred in the resolution adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council regarding adequate appropriation for the Department of Industrial Relations. From the San Francisco Chapter, Infantile Paralysis, Inc., inclosing financial statement listing the 1941 "March of Dimes" gross receipts and expenditures; also announcing a luncheon-meeting of the board of directors to be held in Room 2001 Palace Hotel at 12:15 p.m. Friday, March 21. From the Musicians' Union stating that the California Club at 1750 Clay street has signed an agreement with their organization providing only union music will be permitted. From Apartment and Hotel Employees, No. 14, stating that they are unable to contribute to the Montgomery Ward strike fund at this time, since they have been on strike themselves against the Title Trust & Insurance Company for two months.

Donations to the Montgomery Ward Strike Fund: United Garment Workers No. 131, \$10; Coopers No. 65, \$10; Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, \$5; San Francisco and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers' Union No. 424, \$5; Cracker Bakers No. 125, \$10; Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, \$100; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, \$25; Teamsters No. 85, \$100; Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99, \$5; Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, \$25; Ship Fitters No. 9, \$20; Civil Service Janitors No. 60-A, \$5.

Bills were read and ordered paid after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: From the Central Council of Civic Clubs whose purpose is to strive for civic betterment and suggesting that a passenger terminal for San Francisco be proposed. Bakery and Confectionery Workers and Cracker Packers No. 125 presenting their new wage scale and agreement. Beauticians No. 12, requesting that the owners of Ruff's Beauty Shop, 2193 Chestnut street, be invited to appear before our executive committee and show cause why their shop should not be union. Building Service Employees No. 87, applying for

strike sanction against the Enterprise Foundry, Nineteenth and Alabama streets plant and the South San Francisco plant. Furniture Workers No. 1541, requesting strike sanction against the following firms engaged in the manufacture of upholstery frames: Dependable Furniture Company, 45 Williams street; Mutual Woodworking Company, 234 Twelfth street; Golden Gate Frame and Cabinet Company, 73 Converse; Berger's Woodworking Company, 123 Langton street; The Woodworking Shop, 274 Shotwell street. Grocery Clerks No. 648, asking strike sanction, failing a satisfactory settlement, against the Home Bakery, 2123 Taraval street. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the Dutchess Sandwich Company, at 1438 California street, and the Morning Glory Sandwich Company, 1329 Fulton street.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee: Communication from the Building and Construction Trades Council, enclosing copy of the minutes of their last meeting, showing the report of the law and legislative committee and requesting that our law and legislative committee take similar action. Communication from Jack Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and State Senator, covering background and analysis of various bills with regard to their effect on labor. From California State Employees No. 14, asking that the Council indorse Senate Bill 435, which relates to salaries of State police officers.

Referred to the Labor Clarion: Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor. Financial Statement of the San Francisco 1941 "March of Dimes" campaign. (See statement in another column.)

Referred to the Organizing Committee: Communication from Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89, applying for affiliation with this Council.

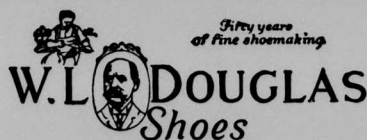
Resolutions—Indorsed: From the Chinatown Improvement Association inclosing a resolution petitioning for a new playground in Chinatown, and asking that the Council write a letter to Mr. J. P. Nourse, Superintendent of Schools. From the San Francisco Public Schools Week Committee, asking that we aid in publicizing Public Schools Week—April 28 to May 2, inclusive. From the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross, asking indorsement of their "Annual Roll Call."

Referred to the Secretary: Resolution from Civil Service Building Maintenance and Employees No. 66-A (P. L. Schlesinger, secretary), requesting that the San Francisco Labor Council send letters to Mr. E. G. Cahill, manager of Public Utilities; Mr. Brooks, Chief Administrative Officer, and Honorable Mayor Angelo J. Rossi relative to maximum wage for janitors and gardeners under civil service.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, Mar. 17, 1941.) Called to order at 8:00 p.m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty. In the matter of Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14 and their controversy with the Hill Investment Company, operators of the Cathedral Arms Apartments, this was laid over one week at the request of the union. The matter of the United Garment Cutters No. 45, requesting advice and assistance in the negotiation of their new agreement; this was laid over one week, no committee appearing. In the matter of Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the Waxman Bakeries, Mr. Waxman was present for the firm and Brother Hartshorn represented the union; there was an indication that this

matter might be adjusted and your committee will hold this over one week. In the matter of Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, requesting strike sanctions against the Laundry Owners' Association of San Francisco; both sides were represented, as well as Engineers No. 64; this matter has to do with the negotiation of a new agreement, and your committee appointed a sub-committee of three, consisting of Brothers Ahern, Johns and the secretary, to assist in every way possible; the meeting will be held Friday, March 21, at 2 p.m., in the Whitcomb Hotel. The Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requested strike sanction against the Family Club, 545 Powell street; Mr. Olson was present representing the club, and a committee from the Local Joint Board; this matter, after discussion, was referred to the Secretary to assist in every way possible. The matter of San Francisco Municipal Parks Employees No. 311 and Operating Engineers No. 64, regarding employees of the Steinhart Aquarium and the Academy of Science, came before your committee; this discussion involves four engineers and nine other workers; the unions are attempting to have an increase of wage granted to all employees; the matter was referred to the secretary to arrange a conference with the Mayor and the trustees of the Academy of Science. The matter of Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791, and their request for aid and financial support of the Council in their present controversy with the wholesale opticians, was referred to the secretary with instructions to assist in every way possible. It was reported that Warehousemen No. 860 had settled their dispute with the National Electric Products Corporation. Your committee recommends a donation of \$250 to Agricultural and Citrus Workers' Union No. 22342, Oxnard, Ventura county, California. Meeting adjourned at 10:50 p.m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee—(Meeting held Tuesday, March 18, 1941.) Present were: Art Dougherty, P. Z. Hays, Charles Kindell, Clarence King, Sidney King, Henry Savin; excused, Jack Spalding. Representatives of Bill Posters No. 44 appeared before the committee regarding Assembly Bill No. 1079; this bill if passed will be the means of creating further employment for the Billers throughout the State of California, which the union is unable to obtain under the present law; the committee unanimously concurs in the passage of this bill and requests that the secretary of this Council communicate with all representatives in the State Assembly and Senate for the favorable passage of this bill. Brother Hays of the Carmen's union appeared in reference to Assembly Bill No. 1880; the purpose of this bill is where spotters for the company bring charges against members of the Carmen's union, and these carmen, through the statements of these spotters, are discharged without being confronted with their accusers; the purpose of this bill would force these spotters to confront with evidence these men—in other words, the accused carmen would have their day in court to which they should be entitled; the committee unanimously concurs in the passage of this bill and requests the secretary of this Council to communicate with all representatives of the Assembly and Senate for the passage of this bill. Miss Grace McDonald, secretary of the Santa Clara Farm Research and Legislative Committee, appeared before the committee regarding an agricultural appropriation now before the sub-committee on Agricultural Appropriation of the U. S. Senate; chairman of this committee is Senator Richard B. Russell; Miss McDonald requested that we write Senator Russell, Senator Sheridan Downey and Senator Hiram Johnson in reference to this appropriation; Miss McDon-



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ald informed us that this appropriation was being cut from \$235,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and urges that the \$35,000,000 be restored and an additional \$100,000,000 be granted to allow expansion of the food stamp plan so that surplus fruit commodities can be moved for the benefit of the people of the United States; the committee was of the opinion that before taking any action on this matter we should take the matter up with the San Jose Labor Council; that was done and the secretary of the San Jose Labor Council informs the committee that he had sent letters to the above named Senators requesting these appropriations be restored and enlarged; your committee is of the opinion that we should comply with her request. Your committee had referred to us a communication from President Shelley, addressed from the Senate of the California Legislature, under date of March 14, 1941; the communication was discussed at length; for the further information of the Council we believe his letter should be published in the next issue of the Labor Clarion; the committee is of the opinion that every union should give particular interest to all anti-labor bills as noted in the letter of Mr. Shelley, and the Labor Council should send out a letter to every union regarding the defeat of the following bills: A.B. 1559, outlawing closed shop (S.B. 974, identical); A.B. 1560; A.B. 1556, picketing outlawed in jurisdictional disputes (S.B. 325); A.B. 1797, anti-picketing; A.B. 1666, outlawing secondary boycott and hot cargo (S.B. 877); A.B. 65, compulsory mediation and arbitration (A.C.A. 26, similar; S.B. 1, similar); A.B. 375, relaxes child labor law street trade (S.B. 401); S.B. 1215, relaxes child labor in agriculture; A.B. 1557, collective bargaining agreements enforceable at law (S.B. 975); S.B. 180, anti-sabotage, restricts picketing (S.B. 324, similar); A.B. 119, regulates labor organizations, discrimination for race, etc.; A.B. 1545, regulates labor organizations in disciplining members. The defeat of these anti-labor bills will of course preserve labor's gains, and it should be obvious that a concerted drive is being made against the gains of labor through the reactionary State Senate. We also believe that labor unions in general should do their utmost to communicate with the Legislature regarding labor's program as adopted at the last convention of the State Federation of Labor and refer in particular to the bills referred to by President Shelley in his letter.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday evening, Mar. 21, 1941.) Called to order at 8:00 p.m. Members present were: Sister Tuoto and all other members. The following delegates were examined, and after giving proof of citizenship were found to have the necessary labels: Butchers No. 508, Joseph Tonini, George Fontaine, Frank Fischer, William Carter, Ed Flowerday. Auto Mechanics No. 1305, William Madigan, Jack Anderson, Frank Avilla, Fred Martin, Karl Wendt, E. H. Ellermeyer. Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960, G. A. Rhodes. Auto Warehousemen No. 241, W. J. McKeon. Circular Distributors No. BB-11, Jack J. Fleming, Loyal H. Gilmour, B. A. Brundage. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, F. H. Batchelder, Charles Griff, Jack Goldberger. Bill Posters No. 44, Harold Dane. Beauticians No. 12, B. Snyder. Brewers and Maltsters No. 7, Antone Reichmuth. Bottlers No. 293, William Ahern, Edward Costello, Camille Mery. Chauffeurs No. 265, A. Elston, A. Cancilla, A. Costa, D. Schwartz, F. Lewis, George Kelly. Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, Reay Paulson, David Dunham. Electrical Workers No. B-202, F. E. Smith. Hospital Workers No. 250, A. M. Blumenthal, Fred Peterson, Mike Rowan, Walter Tarry, A. J. Lafuer, Arthur Hare. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, G. W. Johns. Hotel Employees No. 283, Lyn Bullard, Jack Fitzgerald. Elevator Operators No. 117, Fred Newman, Ralph Priest. Civil Service Janitors No. 66-A, P. L. Schlesinger, Miles Bride, S. R. Leavell. Jewelers No. 36, Joseph Kahn. Letters Carriers No. 214, William Armstrong, Casper Bachtold, John C. Daly, Frank Markey. Machinists No. 1327, Anthony Ballerini, John E. Byrnes, Edward Colthurst, Emmet Campion, Jessie Anderson. News Vendors No. 468,

Walter Kennedy. Office Employees No. 21320, Emily Johnson. Operating Engineers No. 64, Herbert Kelly, David Richardson, A. Riddell. Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, Frank Rodger, George Deck. Tobacco Workers No. 210, Ray Anderson. Photo Engravers No. 8, George Krantz. Sailors' Union of the Pacific, J. Lavoie. Sausage Makers No. 203, Albert Koehler, Rudy Wederman. Technical Engineers No. 11, J. F. Coughlan, D. P. Haggerty. Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen's No. 30, Jacob Holzer. Warehousemen No. 860, Harry Bishop, A. R. Saxon, William Koet, Thomas White. Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16, George Ward. Waitresses No. 48, Lizzie Bryant, Nonie Cordes, Frances Stafford, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Peggy Fleming, Joan Dibbern. Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, John F. Shelley. Managers and Superintendents No. 93, Charles Woodie. Meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

Reports of Unions—Engineers—Reported that they have five members employed on San Mateo Bridge; request an amendment to Assembly Bill 831 to protect the jobs at present held by these men; have signed several new agreements. Machinists—Have presented a new agreement to local shops in this area; will hold a meeting in Scottish Rite hall next Sunday. Bookbinders—Reported that their organization has pledged \$100 to strikers in Ventura county. Warehousemen No. 860—Reported on progress of Montgomery Ward strike here and along the Coast; request all to assist.

Receipts, \$580.85; Expenses, \$340.73.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

A.F.L. INSURANCE AGENTS

Officials of the American Federation of Industrial and Ordinary Insurance Agents report another victory for the union when the agents employed by the Virginia Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., voted by secret ballot to have the American Federation of Labor represent them in collective bargaining with the company. The vote was 23 for the A.F.L. and 2 against.

Under the seven-story Federal Reserve Bank, at Sansome and Sacramento streets in San Francisco lie the hulls of long-buried sailing ships—dating back to the 1850's, when the Bay lapped up to that corner.

Anti-Labor Proposals Defeated in Legislatures

After two months of bitter battles, legislatures in two states—Indiana and West Virginia—adjourned with encouraging victories for organized labor.

Two vicious anti-strike bills, as well as a so-called "anti-sabotage" proposal, which in the name of defense would have shackled workers' rights, were buried in the final session of the Indiana Legislature.

In West Virginia labor did even better. Many pro-labor measures were put through, such as substantial increases in unemployment compensation payments; a better pension law for teachers; a "little Hatch Act" to bar political assessments on state employees, and a law to take politics out of the schools by requiring election of school boards on a non-partisan ballot.

In other States unions scored a high batting average. So-called anti-sabotage measures, designed to restrict labor's rights, were killed in Illinois and Kansas, and two proposals which attempted to shackle unions were defeated in Washington just before the Legislature adjourned. Even in Georgia—down where they "vote the ticket straight," and where two repressive labor laws were enacted—labor forces rallied a majority of legislators to defeat a third drastic proposal which would have compelled all unions to incorporate and sought to place other straitjackets around the organized workers' activities.

Cashier—These notes in your pay envelope are rather dirty, Joe. I hope you are not afraid of germs. Joe—Not me. No germs could live on my pay.

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor voted last week-end to support minimum price legislation sponsored by the Barbers' Union. The bills advocated by the barbers are S.B. 235 and A.B. 67.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co., (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

A.F.L. Representative Speaks for Home Owners

In a statement presented to the Senate banking and currency committee, Harry C. Bates, chairman of the housing committee of the American Federation of Labor, vigorously opposed the bill which would authorize the Federal Housing Administration to guarantee loans to operative builders instead of home buyers in communities facing housing shortages due to defense activity. The proposal recommended to Congress by the defense housing co-ordinator and embodied in H.R. 3575 would do away with the present requirement for the 10 per cent cash down payment necessary to acquire a home under F.H.A. mortgage insurance and by making mortgage loans available to builders rather than home owners, would eliminate the standards of eligibility a prospective home owner must now meet.

No Protection for Workers

Stating that, "The American Federation of Labor is willing and eager to co-operate with the President of the United States and every agency responsible for defense housing, in any housing program authorized by Congress," Bates pointed out that the proposed program, which gives full protection to lending institutions and to speculative builders, offers no protection to defense workers persuaded to buy homes on the strength of their temporary defense employment, would leave these workers and their families "holding the bag" when the emergency is over.

Terming the proposal as "highly dangerous, detrimental to the economic security and welfare of workers and contrary to a sound and safe financial policy," Bates said that "Labor does not believe that the Congress is ready or willing to authorize an agency of the federal government to enter into a speculative pact with high pressure promoters in order to achieve a temporary spurt in the volume of residential construction regardless of consequences to the workers, to the public treasury and to the general public." Labor objects to the plan on the following grounds, Bates stated:

Objections Detailed

1. It promotes jerry-building, and by placing no restriction on the sale price or rent charges, makes it possible for the speculative builder to take advantage of housing shortages and bilk defense workers by charging excessive prices or exorbitant rents.
2. While the government takes all risk out of speculative building in defense areas by its guarantee, it permits increased interest rates and thus adds incentive to profiteering.
3. It provides no plan to take care of the immediate and acute housing shortages but leaves the operation of the defense housing program to the initiative and whim of the speculative builder in the situations in which the builder finds prospects for excessive profits attractive.
4. The bill provides no incentives for legitimate private enterprise in the home building field, which is already given ample protection under the present F.H.A. program, but merely offers incentives for the building speculator to come into the defense housing field.
5. It would serve to undermine home ownership by taking advantage of the temporary employment of

defense workers and by inducing these workers to attempt to acquire homes where such attempt is certain to end in default on payments, eviction, and the loss of the worker's equity in the property he had believed to be his.

6. It fails to provide minimum standards of sound construction and durability and minimum wage standards in the building of defense housing for workers.

7. At the end of the emergency the housing authorized by the proposal is bound to depress real estate values in the community and will force the federal government to take the loss and take over all distress housing built during the emergency boom.

Brunt Press Retires

The Walter N. Brunt Press, one of the oldest of firms in the printing industry in San Francisco, last week announced its retirement from business.

Under the late Walter N. Brunt, the firm had occupied a prominent position in the printing field of the city, continuing under the ownership of the widow until it had rounded a period in excess of a half century.

Operating under union conditions for so long a period it had become well known to members of the labor movement and its passing brought expressions of keen regret, particularly to pioneers in the movement who knew of the attitude of its founder.

Throughout almost the entire period of its existence the Labor Clarion had been printed by the firm, and this publication joins in the universal regret at the firm's retirement and expresses its appreciation for the many favors and courtesies that have been extended to it over the years by the owners and the workers in their employ.

"March of Dimes" Report

The financial statement of the local 1941 "March of Dimes" campaign was submitted to the San Francisco Labor Council under date of March 18. The statement, approved by the campaign finance committee, was signed by D. J. Murphy, chairman-treasurer; Mrs. T. E. Shucking, and Dr. J. C. Geiger. The statement follows:

Gross Receipts

Button sales—subscriptions.....	\$25,457.28
Share of Bay Meadows Race Day.....	833.91
Theaters.....	16,252.14
Prorata share of dimes sent to White House	*200.00
*Estimated	
	\$42,743.33

Disbursements

Buttons, wishing wells, billboard posters.....	\$ 875.00
Headquarters expense, distribution, postage, etc.	1,333.15
Organization, management, newspaper-radio fee, D. V. Nicholson & Associates, December 1, 1940, to January 31, 1941.....	3,000.00
	\$ 5,208.15
Balance	\$37,535.18

Federation of Teachers, No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

The regular meeting on March 24 was well attended in spite of the lure of glorious sunshine and balmy breezes. Reports from J. M. Graybeil, chairman of the legislative committee of Local 61, and from D. J. O'Brien, legislative committee chairman for the northern branch executive of the California State Federation of Teachers, gave us better understanding of what is being done at Sacramento. Miss Gertrude Luehning, of the Palo Alto local, where the mimeographing was done, brought copies of the six-page report of the latter committee.

John Ross reported on the proposed publication which is to have its issue in the hands of members about the 10th of April and is being published by the California State Federation of Teachers. It is hoped that it will afford an opportunity for each local to present to the entire membership of the State such pertinent articles as that read before our own local a few weeks ago by Glen Camp of Junior College on the State retirement system, as well as to discuss various problems of state-wide importance to the well-being of all teachers and schools.

From our national headquarters comes a report of the proceedings of the Third Biennial Educational Conference held in January at Madison, Wis. Participating groups were: Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Wisconsin State Federation of Teachers, Farmers' Equity Union, Midland Co-operative Wholesale, Central Co-operative Wholesale, and Railroad Brotherhoods. The thirty-nine page report details the discussions and resolutions through which they endeavored to express their program for adequate education in a changing world.

A few brief excerpts will give us an idea of their ideals: "... We are happy to be able to report that the enemies of workers' education have not succeeded in their plans to wipe out this phase of education. The School for Workers, with the approval of the University Board of Regents, is continuing its six weeks' summer session. The W.P.A. program has found a co-operating sponsor in the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education."

"The library of every rural school should be a community library and more material for agricultural and labor groups should be supplied."

"Whereas, It is fundamental in a democracy that all people have an opportunity to become informed on economic and political issues of the day; ... Resolved, That the state educational institutions, the university, normal schools, and state department are hereby requested to make available, at public expense, some facilities for such institutes available on terms that farmers, workers and consumers can afford to pay."

The Conference went on record as favoring "True equalization of educational opportunities by a policy of improving educational housing and equipment, especially in areas of social and economic underprivileged."

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